Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the three schemes *viz.*, (1) Disease Investigation (general), (2) Investigation of Mastitis, and (3) Parasitic disease investigation on 50:50 basis, the other 50 per cent being met by this Government.

(vii) Forests.

707. The Forest Department was formed on 11th January 1864 and now it is one of the oldest Forest Departments in India. There had been a steady expansion in the forest areas and all round progress in the matter of exploitation, regeneration and revenue. The area of the forests, including the panchayet forests of Bellary District at the beginning of the year was 4,388·72 square miles.

708. The total length of the forest roads was 594 miles and 3½ furlongs.

709. Under forest offences, a sum of Rs. 1,02,383 was recovered as compensation, while compounding the cases and the value of timber confiscated was Rs. 17,421-15-0.

710. Except in the Bellary Division, the forests in other divisions were available for free grazing of cattle. Certain plantations and regeneration areas only were protected. The foreign cattle were as usual made to pay for grazing at scheduled rates.

Natural Regeneration.

711. In the evergreen zone, natural regeneration of important species like Dhuma, Balagi, Nagasampige, Kiralbogi, Devadari, Surahonne, Hebbalasu and Gulmavu was generally satisfactory and abundant in areas where the top canopy was opened by departmental fellings.

712. In the mixed deciduous zone, natural regeneration of teak was very insignificant. Honne, Mathi, Beete, Nandi, Yettiga, Alale and like species regenerated well especially in the exploited coupes where the overhead cover was opened out. Regeneration of Jambe, Yettiga, Beete and Honne was observed to be profuse in open patches in Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

713. Regeneration of bamboos was good throughout its habitats. In Bhadravathi Division, regeneration of both small and big bamboo was good in all the forests especially in ceded area.

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714. In the dry deciduous zone, the natural regeneration of Kamara was good especially in parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and also of other species like Dindiga, Chujjalu, Kaggali, Some, Udi, etc.

715. Sandal regeneration was seen throughout its habitats and in some places profusely.

Coppice Growth.

716. Growth of coppice shoots of all important species was satisfactory throughout the exploited areas.

Artificial Regeneration.

717. Artificial regeneration was resorted to for improving the quality and kind of growing stock in the moist deciduous forests and also to supplement natural regeneration, wheredeficient.

718. Formation of teak and fuel plantations and afforestation of waste lands were the main features of artificial regeneration. In addition to these, extensive dibbling of sandal seeds, sowing seeds of miscellaneous species in Kiln sites were also carried out.

719. The total area of teak and fuel plantations raised during the year was :—

			Acres
1.	Teak plantations	... ...	799
2.	Fuel species	... ...	963½
3.	Trench-mound sowings	...	3,010½
	Total	...	4,773

Teak.

720. Teak, being the most valuable of timber species, was planted up in large areas in Shimoga, Mysore, Sagar, Bhadravathi and Chickmagalur Divisions.

721. The teak plantations raised during the year were :—

			Acres
Shimoga Division	...	...	252
Mysore do	...	...	171
Sagar do	...	...	82
Bhadravathi Division	...	...	249½
Chikmagalur do	...	...	50½
	Total	...	799

Fuel Plantations.

722. Owing to the increase in population and industries and the consequential increase in the firewood requirements, the Department made use of the more favourable areas close to industrial towns and big cities for raising plantations.

723. The local variety of Eucalyptus growing well in Chickballapur Range was the main species used during the year.

Afforestation of Waste Lands.

724. Seeds of economically useful miscellaneous species like Seemetangadi, Chujjalu, Bage, Bilwara, Bevu, Hunse, Honge, Nerlu, Ippe, Eucalyptus, Acacia, and Prosopis juliflora were sown both inside the trench and on the mound dug in the areas not suited for raising plantations by regular planting and also in waste lands.

Sandal Dibbling.

725. Sandal dibbling was carried out extensively using healthy seeds. In Mysore Division 850 acres, in Tumkur Division 250 acres, in Kolar Division 185 acres and in Shimoga Division 155 acres were dibbled with sandal seeds with satisfactory results.

Timber.

726. Nine lakhs eight hundred and fifty-six c.ft. of logs, 9,606 teak poles, 1,044 teak ballies, 5,675 other kind poles and 8,295 balagi poles were collected during the year.

727. In addition to the above departmental collections, 2,799½ c.ft. of timber was received as drift or confiscated stock.

Disposals

728. The disposals were by periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to the Government departments of Mysore and India and to Government and private Industrial Concerns.

729. The following quantities of timbers were disposed of during the year.

1 Logs 51,672 cft.
2 Sawn sizes 55,632 c-ft.
3 Poles 5,899.
4 Ballies 7,621.
5 Reepers 3,97,824.
6 Spokes 7,479.
7 Felloes 3,255.
8 Doors 1,217.
9 Windows 2,432.
10 Black boards 234.
11 Sitting planks 1,447.

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12 Benches 991.
13 Tools 913.
14 Parodes 28 tons.
15 Saw dust 2,926 bags.

Supplies.

730. The most important supplies were as follows :—

1	To Kolar Gold Fields ...	3,299 c.ft.
2	Supply of sleepers to the Sleeper Pool, Southern Railway, Madras.	25,390 M.G. and 2,000 T.G. Sleepers.
3	Mysore Sugar Works, Mandya ...	3,345 M.G. Sleepers. 651 Special do
4	Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.	23,153 T.G. Sleepers. 4,550 M.G. do 1,108 Special do
5	Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi ...	400 M.G. Sleepers, 250 T.G. do 700 Sleeper cut ends.
6	Vidhana Soudha ...	19,408 c.ft. of timber.
7	Hindustan Air Craft ...	12,828 c.ft. of timber.

731. Under the Depressed Class Amelioration Scheme, supply of doors and windows to the Revenue Department was continued during the year.

732. A quantity of 186 lbs. and 7½ ozs. of ivory was collected in Mysore Division, of this 177 lbs. was supplied to the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

Revenue.

733. The total revenue for the year including the revenue realised by the supply of Sandalwood to Sandal Oil Factory amounted to Rs. 1,33,19,497 as against the budget allotment of Rs. 86,00,000 and the revised allotment of Rs. 1,03,02,900 and the actuals of Rs. 1,29,60,412 of the previous year.

The Central Sylvicultural Station, Bangalore.

734. The Sylvicultural Research Centre carried on experimental works during the year connected with three main Forest Types, *viz.*, evergreen, the moist deciduous and the dry decidueus.

Lac Cultivation.

735. The total production of Crude Lac during the year was 356 mds., 26 lbs.

Kunbi Settlement.

736. The Settlement in Sagar Division continued to operate. In the 17 colonies, there were 120 families consisting of 632 persons. The settlers rendered valuable service in the clearing of demarcation lines, and raising plantations. Their general condition was good.

737. The Central Nursery at Antharagange in Kolar Range continued to be maintained for supply of seedlings.

738. There were 49 elephants and 4 calves at the end of the year. Two wild tuskers were captured during the year and one died. The Calf of Lalitha was presented to the U.S.S.R., the Calf of Kamala was presented to his Imperial Majesty the Shahen Shah of Iron; the Calf of Kalyani was presented to the Admar Mutt of Udipi. Elephants.

739. The Department continued to bestow as much importance and attention to the preservtion of the fauna as it did in respect of forest flora. Wild Life Preservation.

740. Formation of a National Park in the Tungabhadra Project area was engaging the attention of the Department.

741. The Venugopala Wild Life Park (310-34 sq. miles) in Mysore District and Jagger Valley Wild Life Park (61.29 sq. miles) in Bhadravathi Division were being maintained.

742. The Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary and the Ranganathittoo Bird Sanctuary were also maintained.

743. The Malnad ryots were continuing to extract large quantities of timber under rights and privileges.

744. The Mysore Forest Act was extended to Bellary District at the end of the year.

745. The Department continued to achieve considerable progress in all its various activities connected with the management, afforestation, exploitation, research and general administration.

(viii) Marketing Department.

746. The number of weights and measures sold and tested, the amount collected as testing fees, number of cases launched, etc., were as follows:—

1.	Units of weights and measures presented for testing		82,520
2.	Units of weights and measures certified for correctness		81,374
3.	Testing fees collected	Rs.	12,467
4.	Units of weights and measures sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures ...		13,754
5.	Value of weights and measures sold ...	Rs.	34,357